AP4038143 ACCESSION NR: namely, the amount of sugar decreased by 18-27.5 mg% and glycogen by 1.4-3.25 mg%. These changes, however, were only temperary, and on the day following the exposure the sugar level returned to normal and the amount of glycogen returned to normal a little later. Repeated exposure (20 times) to vibration resulted in a decrease of the sugar level to 83-90 mg%; after 30 times to 82-85 mg%; and after 40 times to 74-85 mg%. The glycogen content of the blood decreased correspondingly to 11.5-9.7 mg%. In animals exposed 70 times to total-body vibration with an amplitude of 50 u and a frequency of 75 cps, no marked changes in the blood content of sugar and glycogen were detected. In rabbits exposed to vibration with an amplitude of 15 4 and a frequency of 75 cps, no marked changes were observed either at a single exposure or at repeated exposures. The Collowing results were obtained in experiments with dogs exposed to total-body vibration with an amplitude of 750 w and a frequency of 50 cps: After a single exposure for a period of 4 hours, a slight Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4038143

decrease of the sugar content in the blood was observed (82 mg% compared to normal 89.5 mg%). After repeated exposure to vibration (55 times), the sugar level in the blood of the dogs decreased to 62 mg%, while the sugar level in the control group remained at the normal amount of 80 mg%; the glycogen level in the test animals, after repeated exposure to -vibration, decreased considerably. Experimental data indicate that the action of total-body vibration with an amplitude of 200  $\mu$  and a frequency of 75 cps caused changes in the glykemic curves and a reduction in the sugar and glycogen blood contents in the test animals. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny\* im. F. F. Brismana (Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene)

SUBMITTED: 13Feb63

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

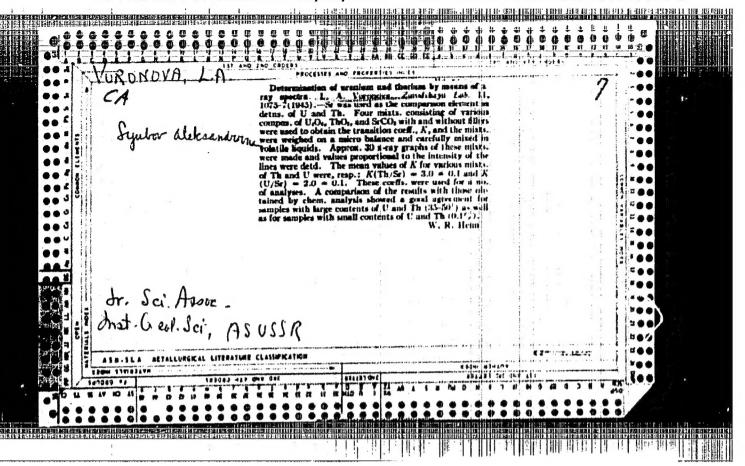
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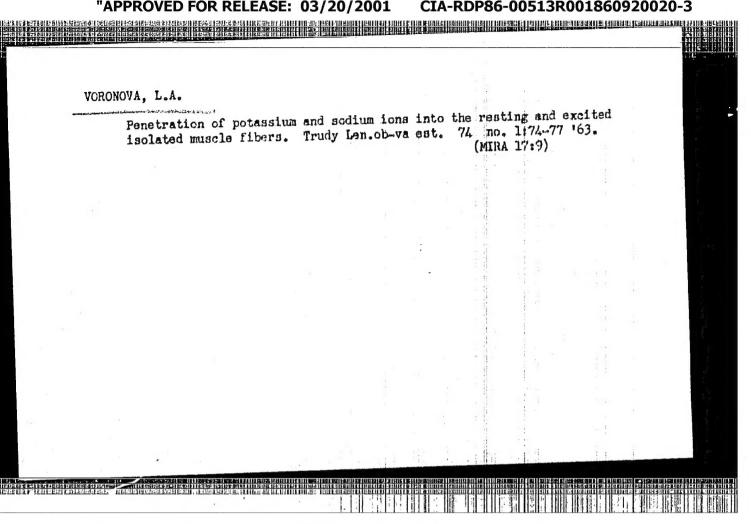
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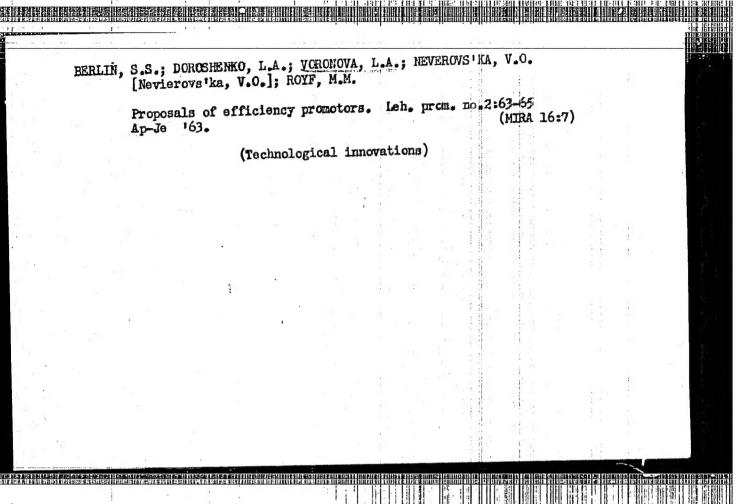
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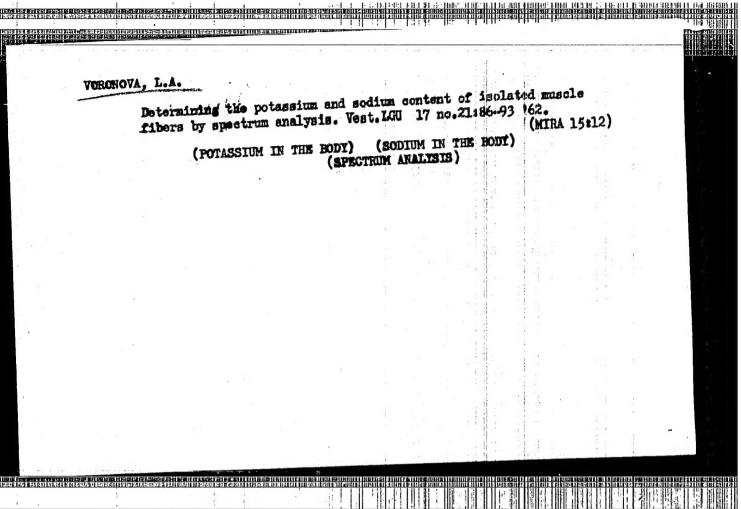
Card 3/3

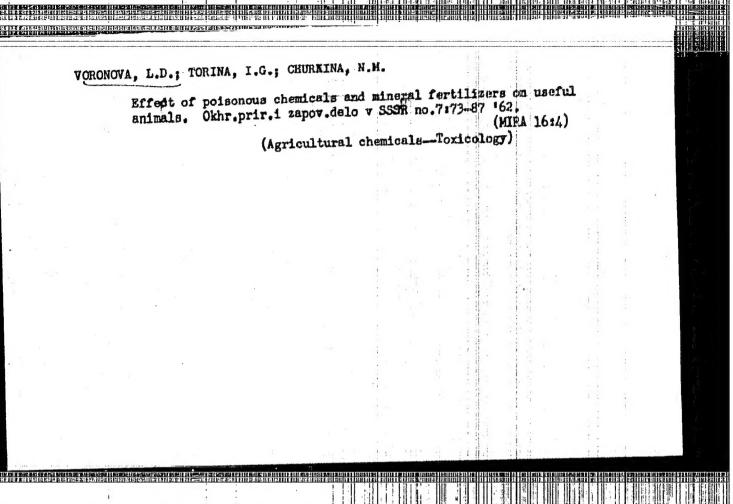




# VORONOVA, L.A. Penetration of potassium and sodium ions into a single muscle fiber in certain physiological states. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.11r 1353-1358 N 159. 1. From the department of biochemistry, Leningrad University, Leningrad. (MT CLES physiol.) (POTASSIUM) (SODIUM)







SURNINA, L.V.; VORONOVA, L.G.

Significance of the study of volcanic gases for forecasting eruptions. Geol. 1 geofiz. no.7166-69 164. (MIRL 1818)

1. Institut neorganichaskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk, i Sakhalinskiy kompleksnyy nauchni-issiedovateliskiy institut, poselok Novo-Aleksandrovsk.

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ACC NR: AT6034740

UR/0000/66/000/000/0062/0101 SOURCE CODE:

Voronova, L. I.; Krementulo, Yu. V..

ORG: none

TITLE: A new method of determining the characteristics of complex dynamic systems

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Slozhnyye sistemy upravleniya (Complex control systems). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 82-101

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic system, linear differential equation system.

ABSTRACT: Among the numerous methods of determining the characteristics of systems from data on their normal operation there is a class of methods based on direct integration of differential equations. This article proposes a new method: the method of integrating a sliding band. The applicability of the method to complex systems which may be described by linear differential equations is examined. Before proceeding to its analysis the authors dwell on a brief description of existing methods in this class. It is concluded that the method of repeated integration of a sliding band makes it possible to determine the degree of the differential equation of the linear dynamic systems and the numerical value of its coefficients. The method is applicable to defining the characteristics of linear systems with variable parameters. Additive noise whose average value in the (t-T, t) range in zero introduces no errors into the

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ACC NRI AT6034740

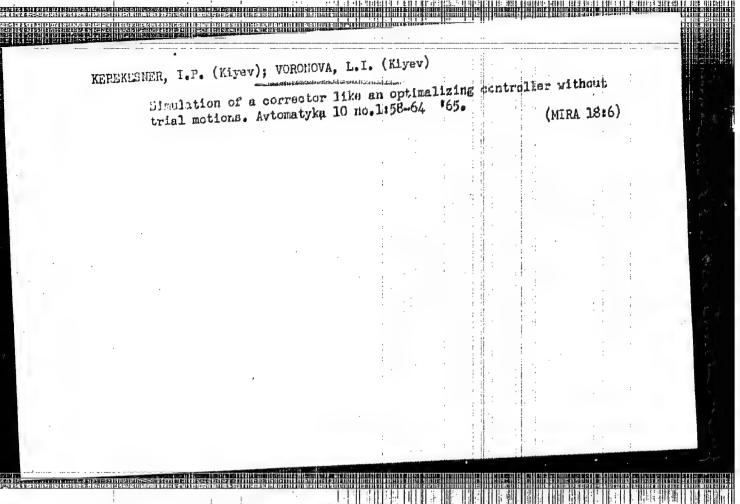
coefficients which are being determined. All that the states discussed may be applied to complex linear systems with several inputs and outputs. In the sliding (or noving) interval  $(t-\tau, t)$  the current time is represented by t, while  $\tau$  is a constant. All systems treated may be described by the following equation:

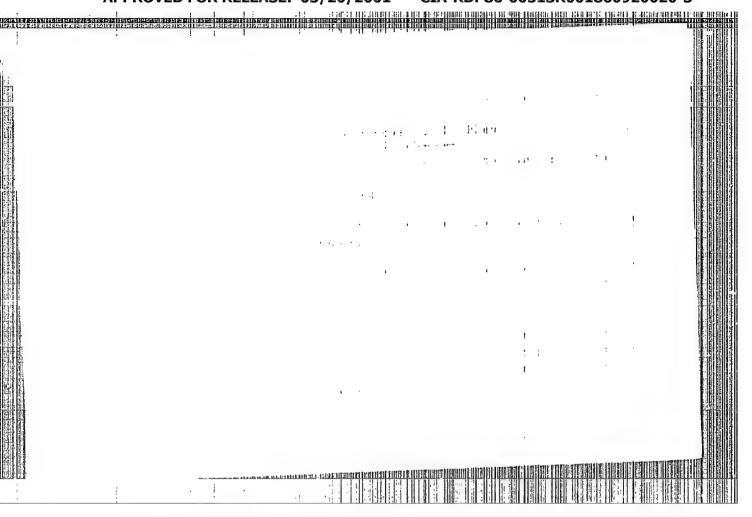
$$\sum_{\ell=0}^{n} a_{\ell} \frac{d^{\ell}y(\ell)}{d\ell^{\ell}} = \sum_{\ell=1}^{m} b_{\ell} \frac{d^{\ell}x(\ell)}{d\ell^{\ell}} + x(\ell), \quad n \geqslant m,$$

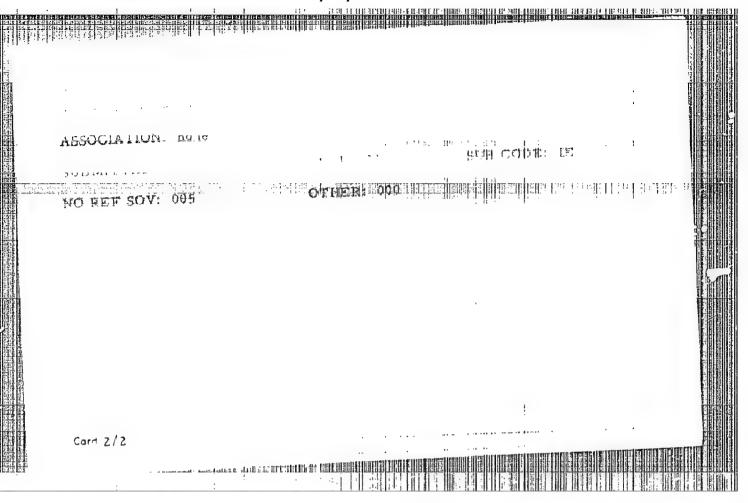
where x(t) is the input signal and y(t) is the output signal of the system. This is integrated n times within  $(t-\tau, t)$  and the analysis is continued. Orig. art. has: 37 formulas and 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 12/ SUBM DATE: 23Feb66/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2





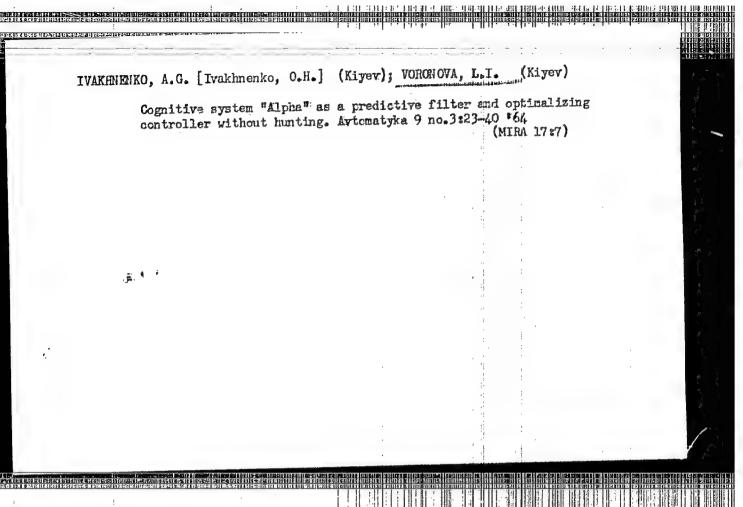


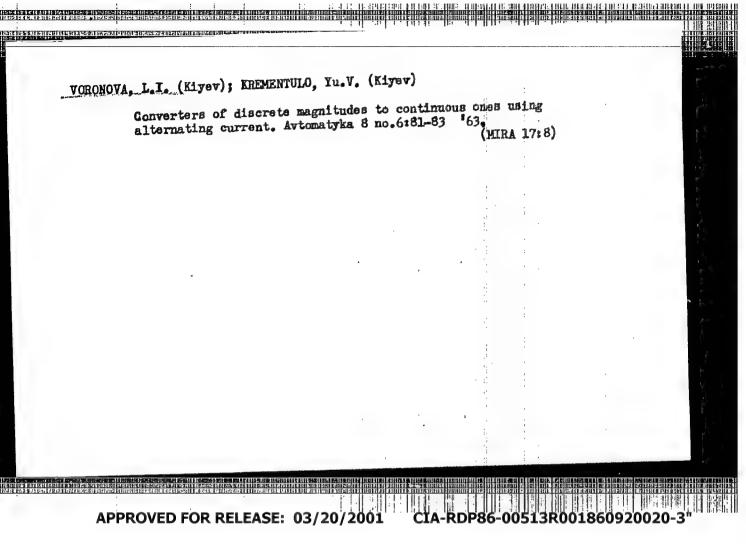
MARCHUK, Guriy Ivanovich; Prinimal uchastiye TURCHIN, V.F.; VORCNOVA, L.I., red.; MAZEL', Ys.I., tekhn. red.

[Calculation methods for muclear reactors] Metody rasebata indernykh reaktorov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry v oblasti atomnoi nauki i tekhniki, 1961. 666 p.

(Nuclear reactors)

(Nuclear reactors)





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	AGGESSION NR: AP4040516 'S/0102/64/000/0037002370040	
	AUTHOR: Ivakhnenko, O. G. (Ivakhnenko, A. G.) (Kiev); Voronova, L. I. (Kiev)	
	TITLE: Recognizing system Alpha as a learning filter and as an extremum controller without hunting	200
	SOURCE: Avtomaty*ka, no. 3, 1964, 23-40	
	TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, on off automatic control, Alpha automatic control, pattern recognition	***
4	ABSTRACT: A further discussion of the possible characteristics of a self- learning automatic system suggested by the author (Avtomatika, no. 3, 1962) is presented. The following claims are laid: The binary on-off "Alpha" system is presented without human intervention) to recognize patterns but also to not only able (without human intervention) to recognize patterns but also to organize an extremum-control system. The only human guidance required is the organize an extremum-performance-index sensor and the affirmation of the selection of an extremum-performance-index sensor and the affirmation of the existence of a one-extremum characteristic. The complexity of the plant (number of control variables) does not limit the system. Learning (changing pole	the second secon
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# ACCESSION NR: AP4040516

positions) takes place when a discrepancy between the outputs of the recognition system and the plant arises; control takes place when an agreement between the same outputs exists and lasts up to the "sufficiently well" point. Any recognition system classifying the states or images into output situations (or patterns) is capable of predicting the result and, therefore, of reasonable purposeful control. Invariance conditions of the system with respect to a specified disturbance which eliminate the relearning error are formulated. Problems requiring further consideration are indicated. The article is published "as a discussion material." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 21 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Jan64

DATE ACQ: 26Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 007

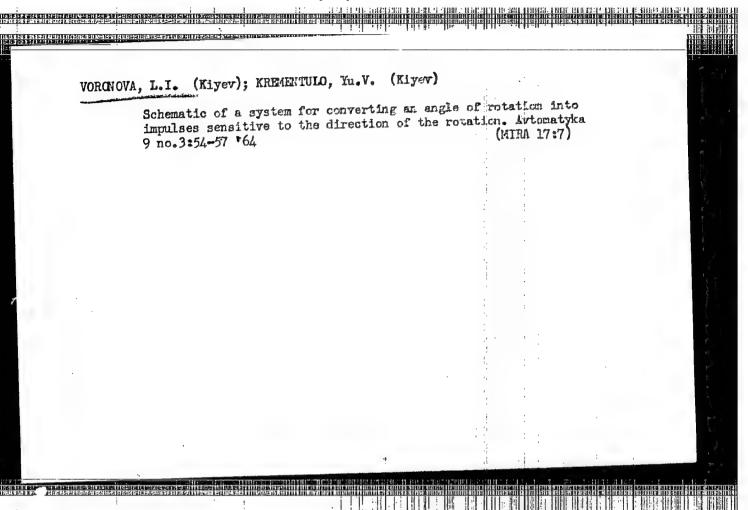
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

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L 38726-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) ACC NR. AP6013099

SOURCE CODE: UR/0102/66/000/002/0003/0007

AUTHOR: Voronova, L. I. (Kiev); Krementulo, Yu. V. (Kiev)

476

ORG: None

TITLE: A new method for determining the dynamic characteristics of automatically controlled members

SOURCE: Avtomatyka, no. 2, 1966, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic system, simulation test, analog computer, first order differential equation, second order differential equation, algebraic equation, INTEGRATION

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss three types of methods for determining the characteristics of dynamic systems: 1. the statistic method; 2. methods dealing with integration of differential equations by terms; 3. adjustable models. The second method is considered by the authors. It is assumed that a dynamic system is described by the linear differential equation

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} \frac{d^{i} y(t)}{dt^{i}} = x(t) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_{i} \frac{d^{i} x(t)}{dt^{i}}.$ 

This expression may be used to determine any unknown coefficient when others are known. Certain difficulties are encountered which are related to the necessity of different-

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ACC NR: AP6013099

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iating the input x(t) and the output y(t) signals of the system. This difficulty can be eliminated by n-fold integration of the expression over the range t-t, t. It is obvious that this method is useful for determining a large number of coefficients a;

b. For the case where it is necessary to determine k coefficients, integration of this expression (n+k-1) times gives a system of algebraic equations with respect to the unknown coefficients. Three methods are given for expansion of this expression into a system of (n+m+1) equations: 1. n-fold integration of the expression for (n+m+1) equal intervals; 2. increasing the multiple of integration of the differential expression from n to 2n+m with invariant limits of integration; 3. n-fold integration of the differential equation for (n+m+1) intervals of a given length. Systems of equations are given for each one of these three cases. The proposed method for determining the coefficients is used for members which are described by certain nonlinear ordinary and partial differential equations. The method is also applicable to multidimensional members. Experimental verification of this method was carried out on an MNB-1 type analog device for members described by the first and second order differential equation. The coefficients for those types of elements are given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 6 formulas.

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ACC NR: AP6024366 AUTHOR: Ivakhnenko, A	Voronova, L. L.	(Kiew)				100
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ORG: none		***				18. Î
TITLE: The recognition s	stem as a prediction	n filter		,		1
		A 49	, no. 2, 1966,	77-85		
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvest	nocess,		themstic river	liction, there	apeutics /	
SOURCE: AN ESSR. Izvest TOPIC TAGS: recognition	system, pattern rec	cognition, ins	frigures 8.			
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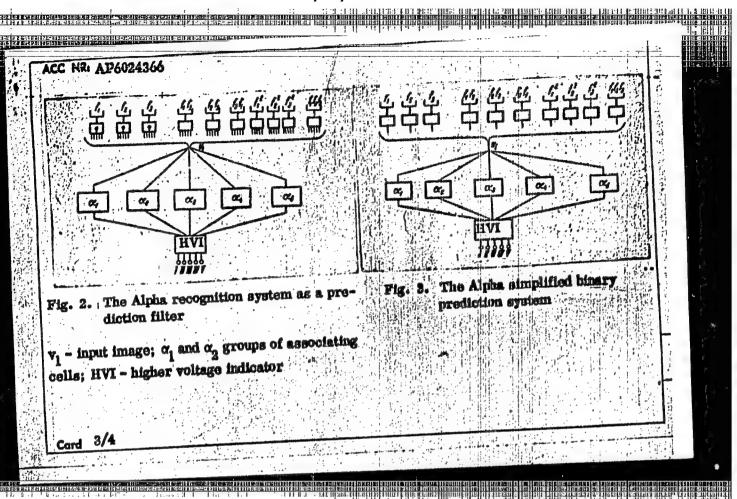
ACC NR. AP6024366

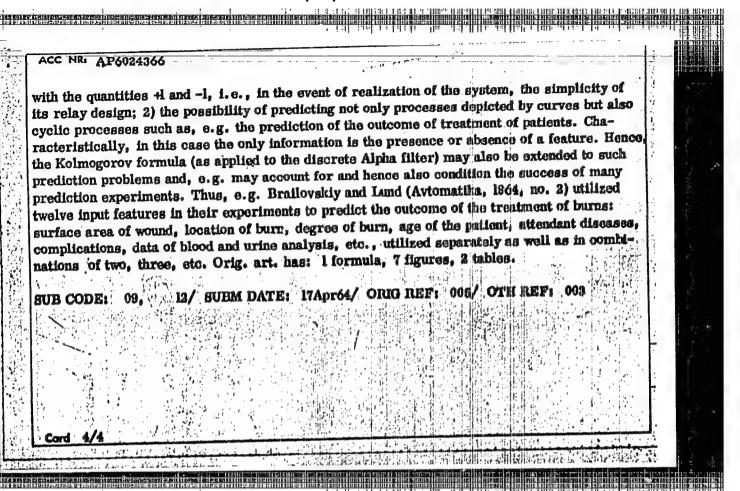
Fig. 1. Problem of predicting the amplitude of the following wave according to the amplitudes of the three preceding waves

(where f<sub>n</sub>, f<sub>nl</sub>, etc. are discrete values of the function in the past; r<sub>n</sub>, r<sub>nln2</sub>, etc. are the weight coefficients of each term; 0[f(t)] is the predicted future value of the function; and N is the number of intervals of the prehistory) as the basis for selecting the features of the input the number of intervals of the prehistory) as the basis for the Alpha system used as a pre-images. In this case the input quantities (image features) for the Alpha system used as a pre-images. In this case the input quantities (image features) for the Alpha system used as a pre-images. In this case the input quantities (image features) for the Alpha system used as a pre-images. In this case the input quantities (image features) for the Alpha system used as a pre-images. In this case the input quantities (image features) for the Alpha system used as a pre-images. In this case the input quantities (image features) for the Alpha system used as a pre-images. In this case the input quantities (image features) for the Alpha system used as a pre-image.

(Fig. 1). It is shown that the percentage of correct predictions increases with both the increase in the number N of observed intervals and in the number n of discretizators and decreases with the increase in the number R of output (number of levels of discretization). In its simplified binary form (Fig. 3) this system displays the following advantages: 1) the need to operate only

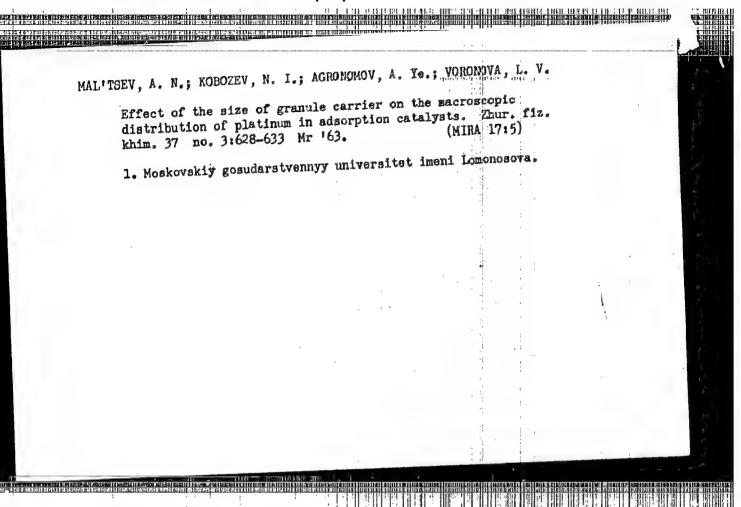
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VCRONOVA, L.V., Cand Bio Sci-(diss) "pata on the study of entigens used in the agglutination reaction for the diagnosis of bracellosis in humans and animals." Odessa, 1958. 12 pp (Min of Higher Education UKSSM. Odessa State U in I.I. Mechnikov), 200 codies (Min 44-53, 121)

- 22



STRIZHEVSKIY, I.I. [Stryzhevs'kyi, I.I.]; KORDYSH, Ye.I. [Kordysh, IE.I.]; VORCNOVA, L.Ya.; MOKHOVA, V.S.; SOBODYR', S.G. [Sobodyr, S.H.]; SHLYAKHOVER, I.V.; ESTRIN, S.M.

Balloon filling with pyrolysis acetylene. Khim. prom. (Ukr) no.1: 69-71 Ja-Mr '65.

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0.03-0.05; diacetylene 0.03-0.95; fris	or do the experiments this sustyions will	
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VORONOVA, L.Ye.

Cancer of the larynx in a girl aged 15; one observation. Vop. onk. 11 no.7:107-108 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- doktor med. nauk M.G. Baradulina) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'-skogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena (dir.- prof. A.N. Novikov).

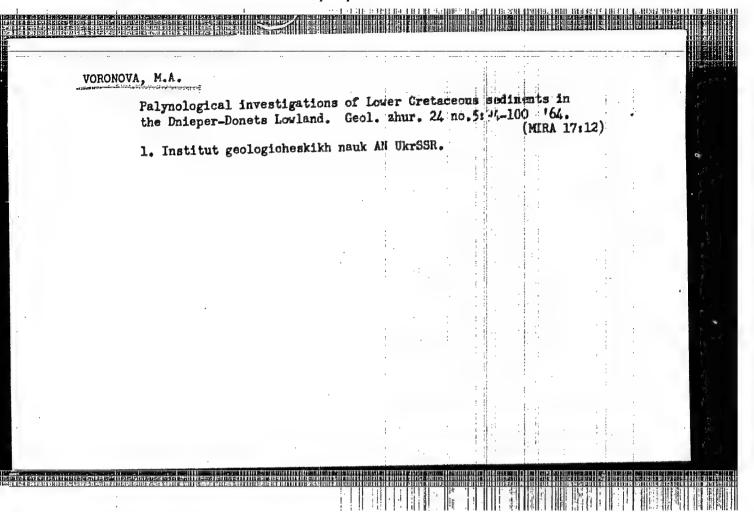
IVANOVA, A.; VDOVINA, R.; VORONOVA, M.

Thoughts, suggestions and wishes. Sov. profsoiusy 19 no.5:18-19 Mr 163. (MIRA 1642)

1. Organizator profesyuznoy gruppy teekha pryedil'nykh mashin pryedil'noy fabriki No.2 Orekhovskogo ordena Lenina khilopohato-bumanhnogo kombinata imeni K.I. Nikolayevoy (for Ivanova).

2. Organizator profesyuznoy gruppy vorsorezmogo teekha etbel'no-krasil'noy fabriki Orekhovskogo ordena Lenina khilopohatobumazimogo kombinata imeni K.I. Nikolayevoy (for Vdovina). 3. Organizator, profesyuznoy gruppy 3-go teekha tkatskoy fabriki No.1 Orekhov-profesyuznoy gruppy 3-go teekha tkatskoy fabriki No.1 Orekhov-skogo ordena Lenina khilopohatobumazimogo kombinata imeni K.I. Nikolayevoy (for Voronova).

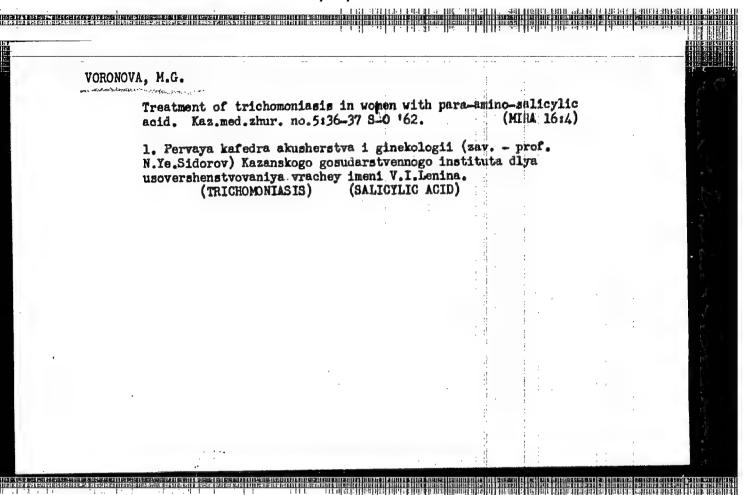
(Orekhovo-Zuyevo-Cotton manufacture)



CHUPRIN, N.Ye. [Chupryn, N.E.]; VORONOVA, M.A.

New data on the stratigraphy of Lower Cretaceous sadisants in the northwestern part of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland, Geol. shur. 23 no.2:87-90 \*63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Chernigovskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo gornorudnogo instituta i Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR. (Dnieper-Donets Lowland-Geology, Stratigraphic)



ACCESSION NR: AP4040730

5/0192/64/005/003/0482/0489

TITLE: Donor-acceptor properties of the siloxane bond

AUTHOR: Voronkov, M. G.; Deych, A. Ya.

SOURCE: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 5, no. 3, 1964, 482-489

TOPIC TAGS: silcxane bond, alkoxysilane, aryloxysilane methylsiloxane, donor acceptor property, electro acceptor bond, electro donor bond, physico chemical method

ABSTRACT: To explain the mechanism of heterolytic splitting of the Si-O bond in siloxanes and alkoxysilanes and to clarify the bond nature, more than 300 binary systems of alkoxysilanes, aryloxysilanes methylsiloxanes and their organic analogues with electro-acceptor and electro-donor bonds were analyzed by physico-chemical methods. It has been shown that both electro-donor and electro-acceptor . properties of alkoxysilanes are enhanced by a decreasing number of alkoxygroups at the central silicon atom; this is explained by both the sterical factor and the increasing polarity of the Si-O bond. A new type of molecular interaction between alkoxysilanes and polar

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860920020-3"

# ACCESSION NR: AP4040730 benzene derivatives of the $C_6H_5X$ was found. The composition of stratified systems formed by methylsiloxanes with organic compounds was determined. Donor/acceptor properties of the siloxane bond Si-O-(Si) in siloxanes in relationship to organic molecules are usually not apparent and can but rarely be observed. Electrodonor properties decrease in the series $C-O-C>C_{alk}-O-Si>C_{ar}-O-Si>>Si-O-Si>(O)-Si-O-Si while the electro-acceptor properties of the silicon atom decrease in another order <math>Si_{ak}-O-Si>C_{alk}-O-Si>Si-O-Si$ . Detailed experimental data supporting the above

O-Si >> Si-O-Si. Detailed experimental data supporting the above conclusions will be published in a series of articles on this subject. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskogo sintesa AN LatvSSR (Institute of Organic Synthesis, AN LatvSSR)

SUBMITTED: 17Mar63 /

SUB CODE: IC

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NR REF SOV: 005

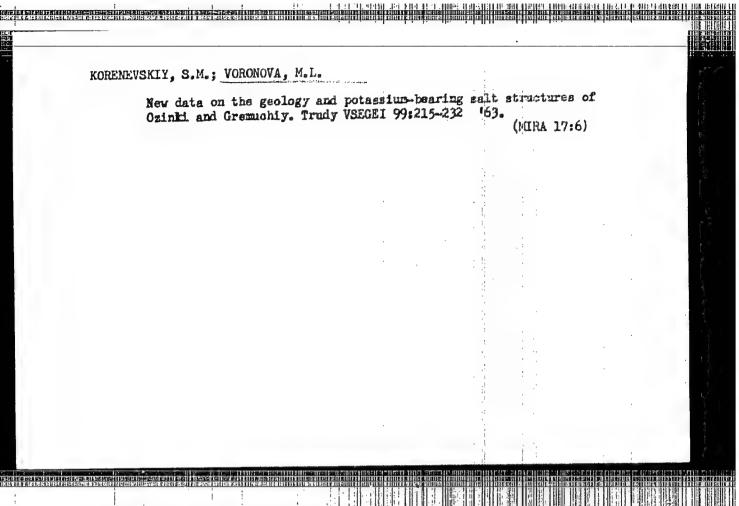
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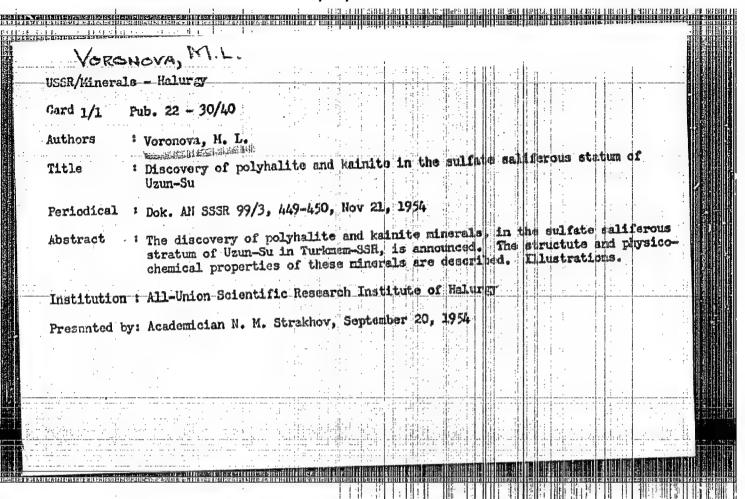
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

IVANOV, A.A.; VORONOVA, M.L.

Sylvinite cap of the Verkhnekamak deposit. Trudy VSEGEI 99:181-190 163. (MIRA 17:6)





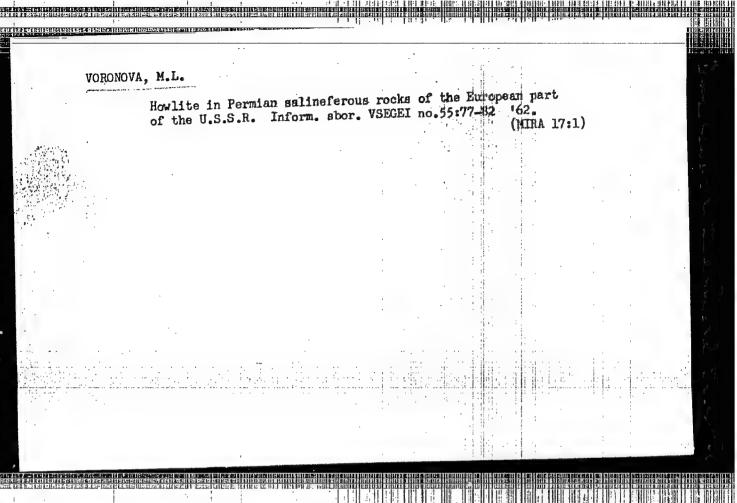
VCRONOVA, M. N.

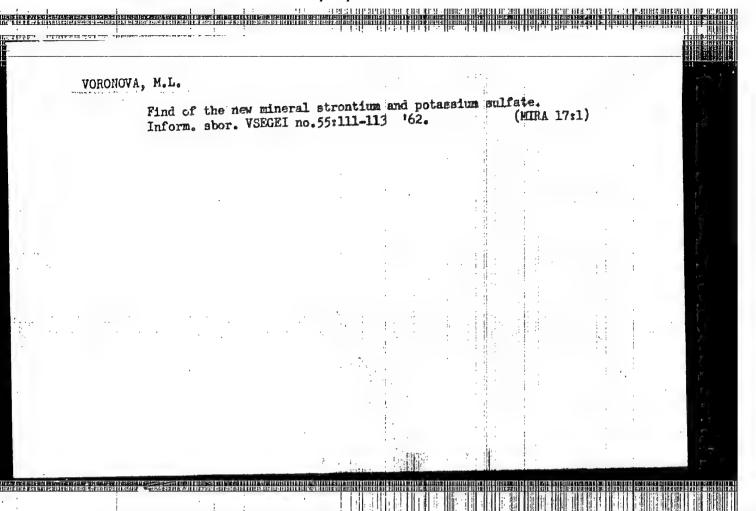
"Psychic Disorders in Hypertension. (Experimental Clinical Physiological Investigation)." Cand Med Sci, Molotov State Medical Inst, Molotov, 1954. (KL, No 2, Jan 55)

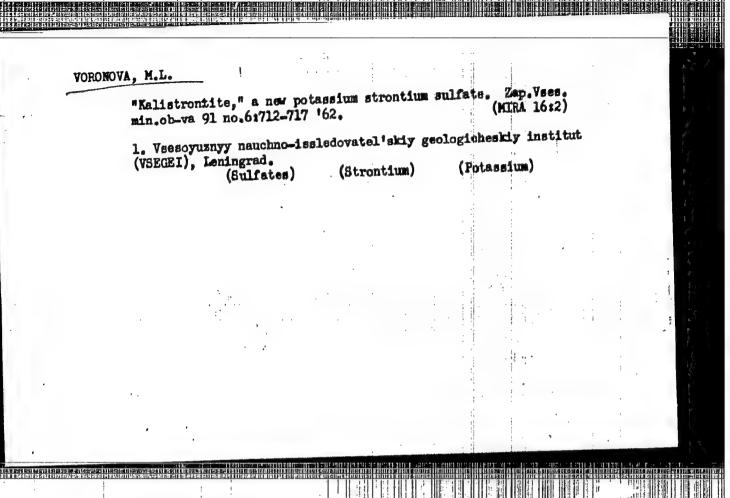
Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
S0: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

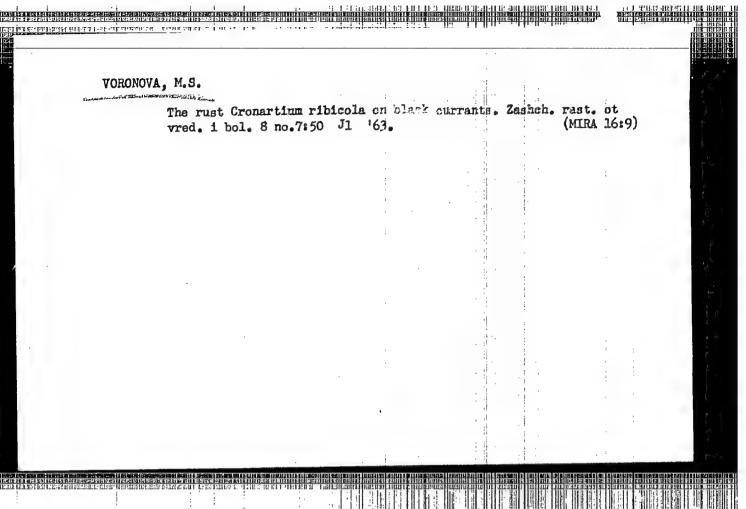
VORONOVA, M.L.; KORENEVSKIY, S.M.; BUDUNOV, V.S.

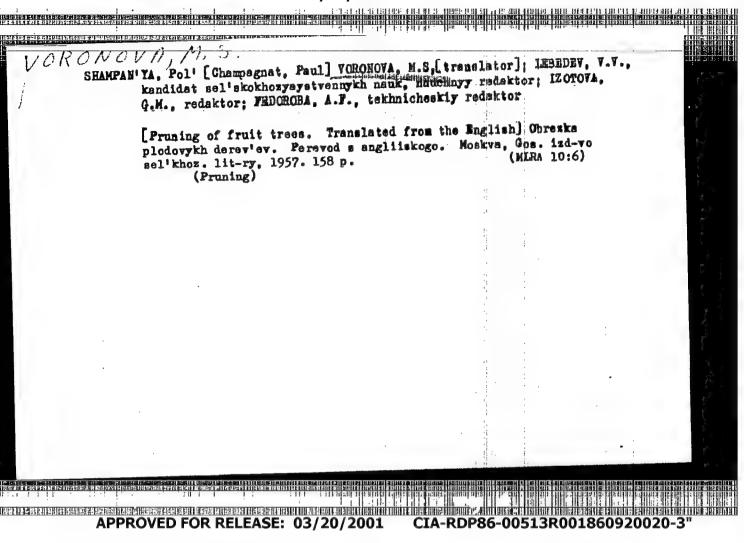
Geology and mineropetrographic characteristics of the halogen rocks in the Linevka structure. Trudy VSEGEI 83:117-127 '62. (MINA 16:9)







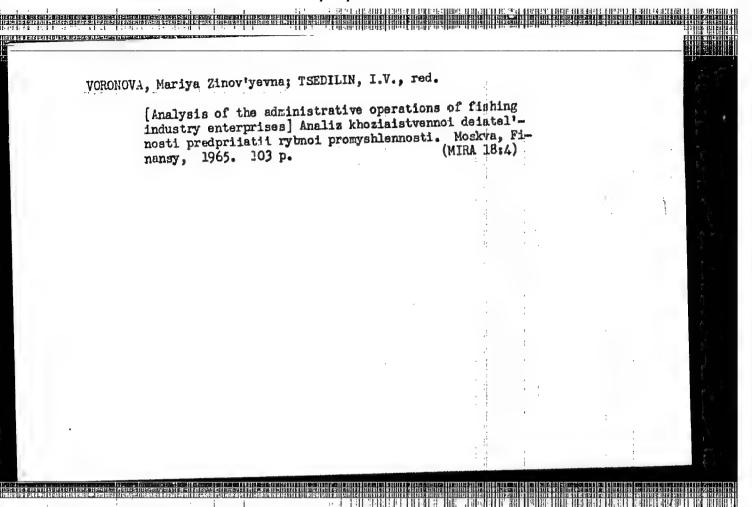


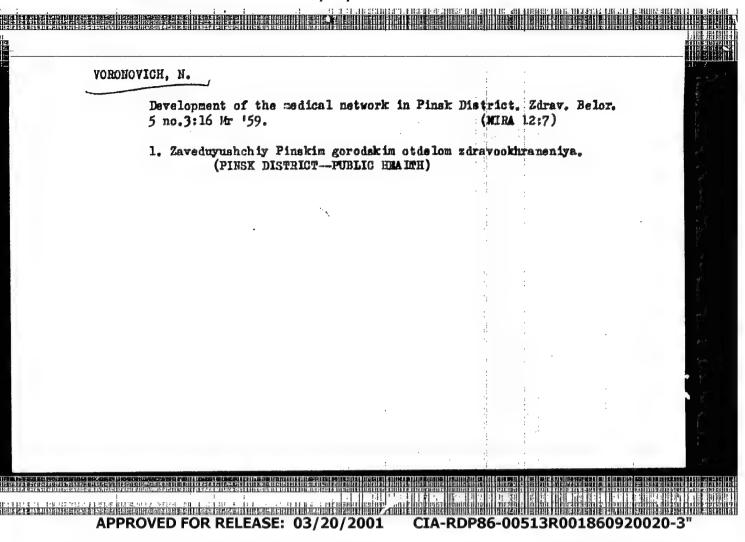


KOVALENKO, V.M.; NIKIFOROV, I.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: VORDNOVA, M.Ye.;
KORNEYEVA, N.M.; UZBEKOVA, A.Kh.; YERMOLAYEVA, L.K.

New gasoline-, oil-, fat-, and water-resistant paint coatings.
(MIRA 16:11)

Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:33-35 '63. (MIRA 16:11)



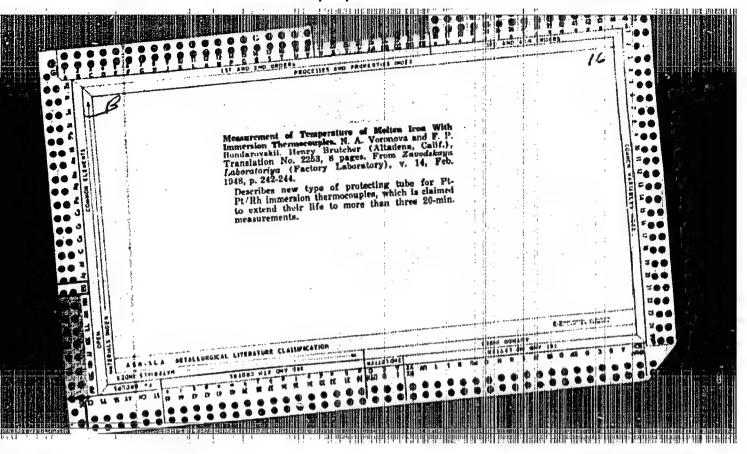


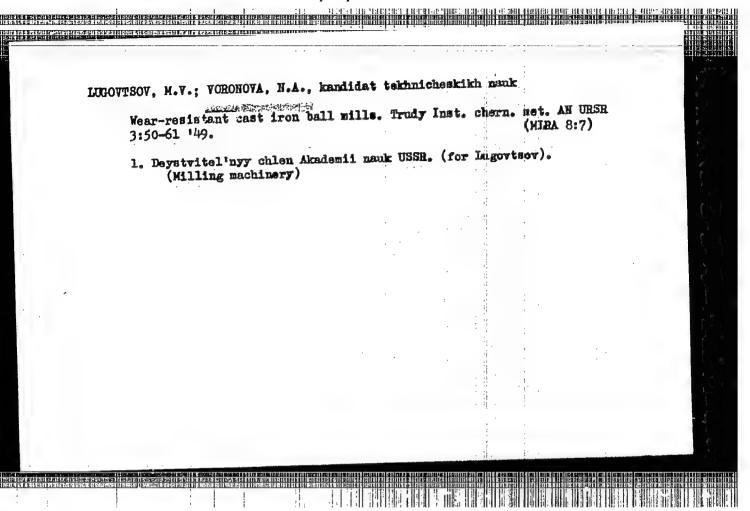
CIA-RDP86-00513R001860920020-3"

SAMSONOV, G.V., otv. red.; OBOLONCHIK, V.A., kand. khim. mauk, red.; VORONOVA, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; GILELAKH, V.I., red.

[Rare and rare-carth elements in technology] Redkie i redkozemel'nye elementy v tekhnike. Kiev, Naukovn dumka, 1964. 129 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instvtut problem materialoznavstva. 2. Chlen-korrespondeni AM Ukr.SSR i Institut problem materialovedeniya AN Ukr.SSR (for Obolonchia, 3. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN Ukr.SSR (for Samsonov).





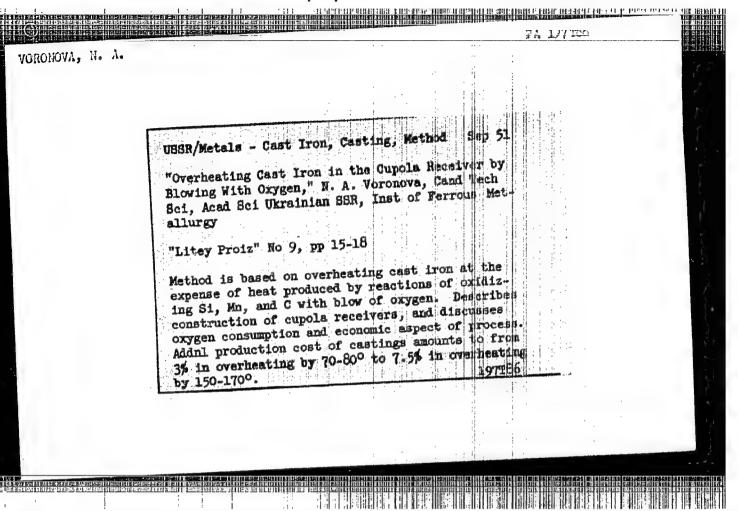
PUZANOV, M. A., WORCHOVA, W. A., SUSLOV, V. A.

Cast Iron

Effect of the interdendritic form of graphit separation on the wear resistance of cast iron.

Trudy Inst. charn. met. AN URSR No. 5, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Recember 1952 2008, Uncl.



VORONOVA, N. A., SUSLOY, V. A., PUZANOY, M. A.

Cast Iron

Effect of the interdendritic form of graphite separation on the wear resistance of cast iron. Trudy Inst. chern. met. AN URSR No. 5, 1951.

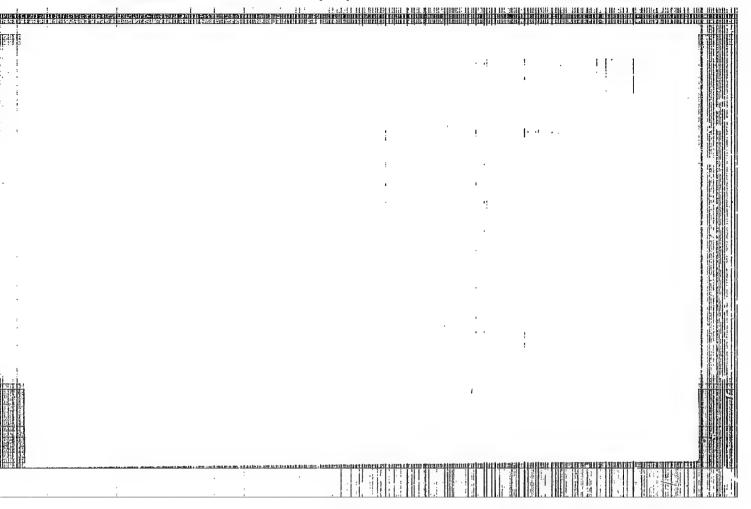
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified

VORONOVA, N. A.

"Superheating Cast Iron by O<sub>2</sub> Injection in the Cupola Well," Lit.

Proiz., No.9, pp. 15-17, 1951

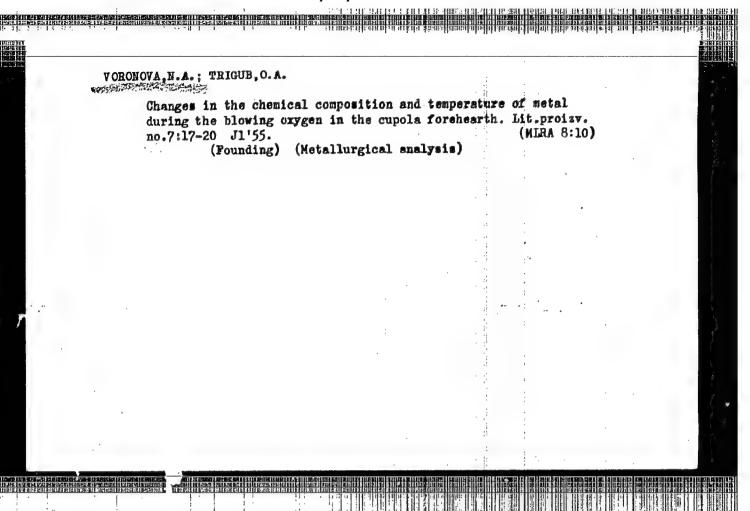
Evaluation B-74606

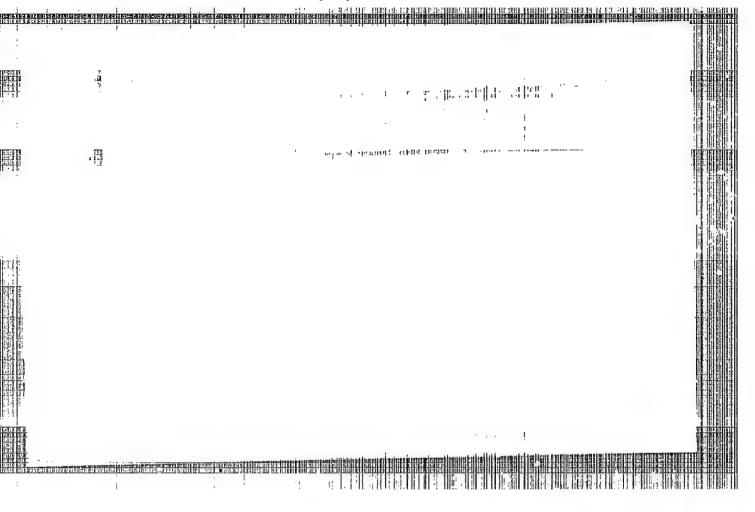


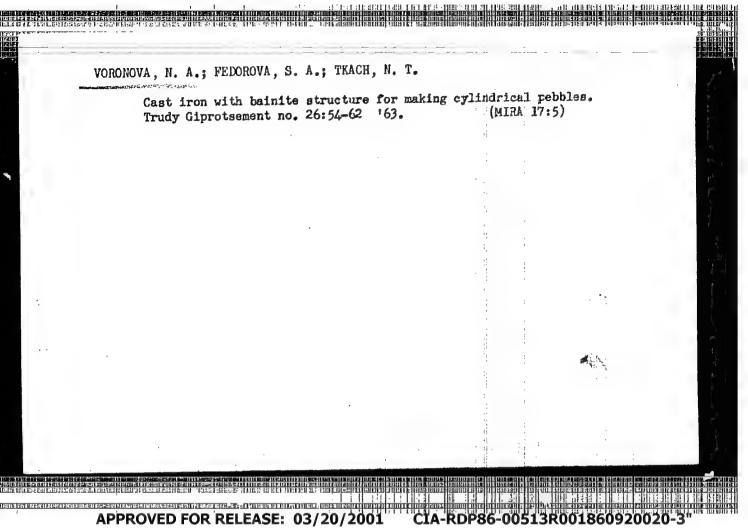
VORONOVA, N. A.

"Smelting of Low-Carbon Cast Iron in the Converter and of Highly Overrefined Cast Iron in the Forehearth and Hearth of a Cupola under Application of Oxygen." Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Moscow-Dnepropetrovsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences)

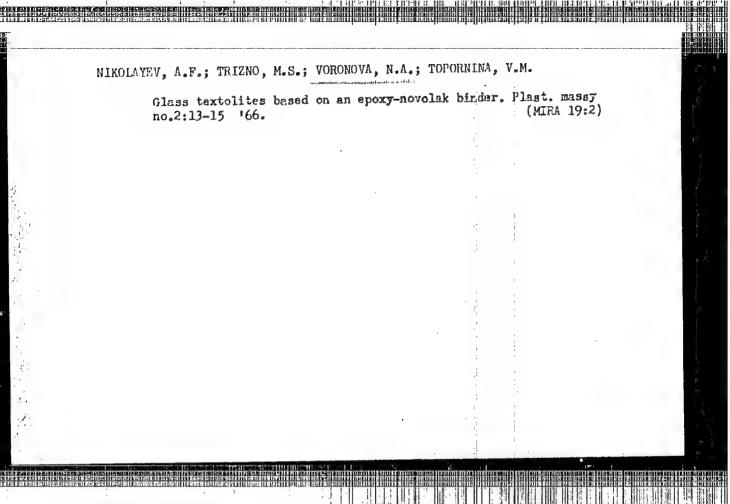
SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56







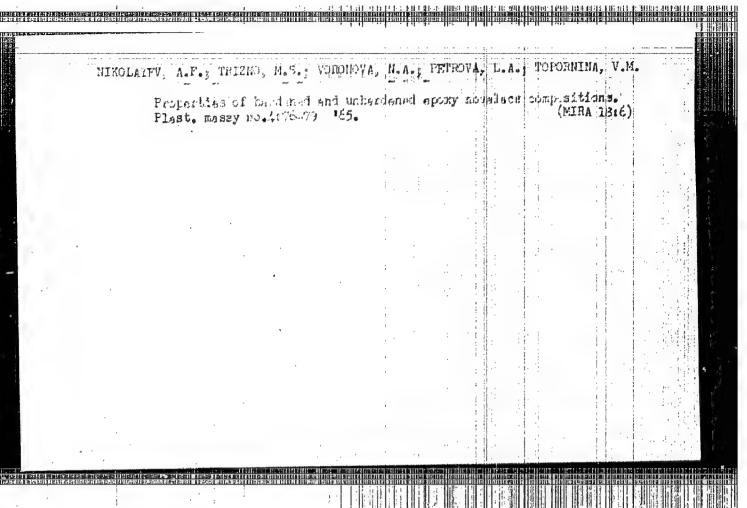
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1763-23 S 1637-21 I 1638-21 I 1638-21 I 1638-21 I 1638-21 I	L 43766-66 EMT(m)/T/EWP(j) LJP(c) WW/RM  ACC NR: AP6029919 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0088/0088	
	INVENTOR: Nikolayev, A. F.; Zyryanova, T. A.; Balayev, G. A.; Voronova, N. A.; Grigor'yeva, G. M.	
	ORG: none	
	TITLE: Preparative method for phosphorus-containing epoxy regins. Class 39, No. 184443 Jannounced by the Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet	
	(Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)] SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 88	
	TOPIC TAGS: fire resistant material, epoxy plastic	
	ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for phosphorus-containing epoxy resins based on phosphonitrile chloride oligomers and epoxy compounds in the presence of caustic soda. To improve the fire resistance of the resins and to simplify the method, the phosphonitrile chloride oligomers are condensed with glycidol.	
	SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Ju164/ ATA PRESS SELLS	
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		14
	APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860920020-3"	



STOUPCHENKO, P.I.; VORONOVA, N.A.

Continuous casting of talls. Lit. proizv. no.3:9-13 %r 164.

(MEA 18:9)



VORONOVA, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; TESLYUK, A.K.

Bucket teeth of the EKG-4 excavator made of chromium-molvodenum steel. Met. 1 gornorud. prom. no.1:72-74 Ju-F '65.

(MirA 18:3)

VORONOVA, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; TESLYUK, A.K., inzh.; HIKANOROVA, N.S., inzh.

Abrasion-resistant alloys for the bucket teeth of the EKG-4 excavator. Gor.zhur. no.3:45-48 Mr 165. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii, Dnepropetrovsk.

VORONOVA, N.A., dektor tekhn. mauk; GIHZBUEG, lv.H., lnah.; YANGLYARAV, 1.Yu., lnzh.; GASPAROVA, S.H., inzh.; KORSTAN, ROYSKIT, V.M., inzh.

Cylpebs form lew-parbon cant iron and conditions for lts use.
TSement 30 no.5:15-17 S-0 \*64.

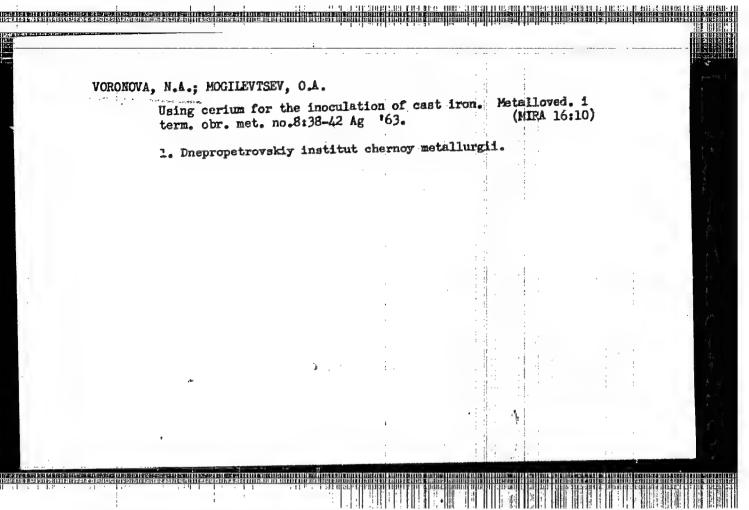
VORONOVA, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; TESLYUK, A.K.; MIROSHNICHENKO, G.L.; KUZNETSOVA, V.P.

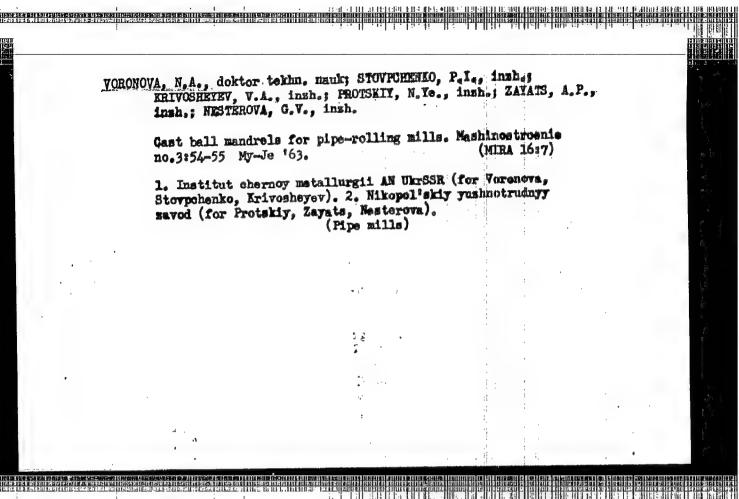
Composite teeth for the EKG-4 excavator bucket. Met. i gornorud. prom. no. 2:53-54 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VORONOVA, N. A., doktor tekhn. nauk; STOVPCHENKO, P. I., inzh.; KRIVOSHEYEV, V. A., inzh.; PROTSKIY, N. Ye., inzh.; ZAYATS, A. P., inzh.; NESTEROVA, G. V., inzh.

Ball instead of cone mandrels for automatic pipe mills. Me. i gornorud. prom. no. 3:30-31 My-Je '63.

 Nikopol'skiy yuzhnotrubnyy zavod (for Protskiy, Zayats, Nesterova),





VORONOVA, N.A.; MCCELEVTSEV, O.A.; GRAYFAR, M.Z.

Effect of the material of the crucible (ladle) on the residual content of cerium in cast iron being held under a reducing layer. Lit.proizv. no.4:20-21 Ap 163.

(East iron—Metallurgy) (Grucibles)

NIKOLAYEV, A.F.; USHAKOV, S.N.; VISHMEVETSKAYA, L.P.; YORKONOVA, N.A.

Preparation and properties of copolymers of vinyl alcohol and vinylamine. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.4:547-551 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

(Vinyl alcohol) (Vinylamine) (Polymers)

VORONOVA, N.A.; GINZBURG, Yu.N.; TOVAROV, V.V.; TKACH, W.T.; Prinimali uchastiye: OSKALENKO, G.N.; KOROTAYEVA, V.P.; PGD YACHEVA, I.B.; NIKAMOROVA, N.A.

THE FOREST STATES OF STATE

The problem of raising the quality of cylindrical grinding bodies. Trudy Giprotsement no.24:119-144 162. (MIRA 16:4) (Milling machinery)

· VORONOUA, N.A.
AID Hr. 980-15 31 May

COPOLYMERS OF VINYL ALCOHOL AND VINYLAMINE (USSR)

Nikolayev, A. F., S. N. Ushakov, L. P. Vishnevetskaya, and N. A. Voronova. Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 4, Apr 1963, 547-551.

S/190/63/005/004/011/020

Copolymers of vinyl alcohol and vinylamine (I) of varying compositions and the general formula

were prepared by reacting copolymers of vinyl acetate and N-vinylphthalimide with hydrazine hydrate at 85 to 110°C for 2 to 6 hrs, depending on the N-vinylphthalimide content of the intial copolymer. Final products containing more than 10% I were isolated by precipitating them twice from water solution poured into alcohol, and those with a higher I content, by Reynolds' method.

Card 1/2

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AID Nr. 980-15, 31; May

COPOLYMERS OF VINYL ALCOHOL [Cont'd]

8/190/63/005/004/011/020

The final copolymers are solids soluble in solvents which will dissolve polyvinyl alcohol. Copolymers containing 12 to 44 mol % I have the following properties: glass transition temperature, 57 to 46°C; softening point, 125 to 100°C; Vicat softening point, 84 to 74°C; bending strength, 200 to 500 kg/cm²; and Vickers hardness, 14 to 19 kg/mm². The glass transition temperature, heat resistance, and softening point of the copolymers drop with an increase of the amino group content. The study was carried out at the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA

VOROMOVA, N.A.; KHIL'SHLEYN, Yn.N.; MOGILEVTSEV, O.A.; DANILKTS, V.N.

Use of natural gas in large cupola furnaces. Lit., proint. no.11:1-2
N '62. (Gupola furnaces)

VORONOVA, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHIL'SHLEYN, Yu.N., inzh.

Top blowing of cast iron by oxygen in reverberatory furnaces.

Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:65-70 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN UKrSSR.

(Cast iron—Metallurgy)

11 192310151. (11:34 ) 9.00 (11:34 ) 100 (10:34 ) 100 (10:34 ) 10

HIKOLAYEV, A.F.; USHAKOV, S.N.; VISHNEVETSKAYA, L.P.; VORONCVA, H.A.;
RODINA, E.I.

Copolymerization of vinyl acetate and vinylphthalimide. Vysokom.soed. 4 no.7:1053-1059 Jl 162. (MIRA 15:7)

l. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Vinyl acetate) (Phthalimide) (Polymerization)

41422 3/190/62/004/010/009/010 15.750 B101/B136 Nikolayev, A. F., Ushakov, S. N., Vishnevetskaya, L. P., AUTHORS: Voronova, N. A. Properties of copolymers of vinyl acetate with vinyl TITLE: phthalimide Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 10, 1962, PERIODICAL: 1541-1546 TEXT: Copolymers of yinyl acetate and vinyl phthalimide (VPI) with the general composition -сн<sub>2</sub>-сн--CH2-CHtheir solubility in different organic solvents, their molecular weight, vitrification temperature, Vicat heat resistance, softening point, impact strength, bending strength, and water adsorption. Copolymers obtained by Card 1/3

Properties of copolymers of ...

5/190/62/004/010/009/010 B101/B186

simultaneous charging of the components in bulk or in solution, contained an excess of VPI - VPI bonds. Compensation copolymerization yielded copolymers with a low content of such bonds differing by their thermomechanical behavior. Results: (1) The solubility, in solvents in which polyvinyl acetate is soluble, decreased as the VPI content increased; (b) the intrinsic viscosity decreased as the VPI content increased. The molecular weight of copolymers containing little VPI was determined from [η] = 1.6·10<sup>4</sup> m/m -0·7, where [η] was measured in acetone, at 25°C, and is the average-weight molecular weight. M/m of copolymers containing with the softening point, Vicat heat resistance, and glass temperature (°C), respectively: 0 moles VPI: 60, 37, 28; 20 mole VPI: 75, 66, 41; 56 mole VPI: 163, 108, 62; 98 mole VPI; 210, 182, 135. (4) For copolymers containing 0, 23, 56, 70, and 98% YPI, the specific gravity (g/cm²) was 1.190, 1.220, 1.230, 1.235, 1.245, respectively; the water adsorption within 24 hrs (%, was 1.60, 0.7, 0.42, 0.40, and 0.39%, respectively. The Vickers Hardness number (kg/mm²) was 16-18, 15-19, 15-18, 16-19, and 18-20, respectively; the bending strength Card 2/3

Properties of copolymers of ...

8/190/62/004/010/009/010 B101/B186

(kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) was 530, 270, 160, 230, and 515, respectively, and the impact strength (kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) was 2.6, 1.5, 1.1, 1.2, and 3.5, respectively. All samples were hardly inflammable and very stable to gasoline and lubricating oils. A minimum of mechanical properties was observed at a VPI content of 50-60%.

ASSOCIATION:

Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta

(Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lengovet)

SUBMITTED:

June 22, 1961

Card 3/3

SOV/128-59-10-6/24

18(5) AUTHORS: Voronova, N.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Belyy, N.I., and

Khil'shleyn, Yu.N., Engineers

TITLE:

The Use of Oxygen During the Melting of Roll Cast Iron in Rever-

berating Furnaces

PERIODICALS

Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors present a report on the use of exygen during the melting of roll cast iron. The melting of cast iron for the casting of chilled sheet rolls and rigid rolls is done in reverberating furnaces. The cast iron, containing 2.8-3.0% c and 0.4-0.5% Si, is treated with magnesium after leaving the furnace. If the melted metal contains 1.0-1.2% Si, the duration of the desiliconizing period in the reverberating furnace amounts to 2-3 hours. More effective for the desiliconizing of cast iron is the use of technically pure oxygen. Reverberating furnaces with a melting charge of 30 tons work on the hard tharge with an addition of 5-7 tons of hot cupcla metal. The temperature of the metal, when it leaves the furnace is 1,430° C. Oxygen is lead in with a pressure of 12-15 attl through a fire resistant pipe, 100-150 mm of which are

Card 1/2

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S0V/128-59-10-6/24

The Use of Oxygen During the Melting of Roll Cast Iron in Reverberating Furnaces

submerged into the metal, with an angle of 30° (Fig.1). Different materials for the change part of the pipe were tested during research. There were three types of graphite pipes, magnesium reinforced tuyeres and tuyeres of two different types of chamot. The magnesium reinforced tuyeres proved to be the most simple and the most accessible ones for the production. Table I shows the change of the chemical qualities and the slag, according to the data of several fusions. Table 2 gives the data for the change of the slag quantity during the melting process of fusion Nr 2. The percentage of CaO in the slag is adduced, as well as the slag weight in kg. Table 3 gives data concerning the change of oxygen percentage in the metal during the melting process. At present time all the furnaces at the Dnepropetrovsk chugunc-walitsedelatelinyy zavod (Dnepropetrovsk Cast Iron Roll Factory) work with oxygen. There are 1 diagram, 3 graphs and 7 tables.

Card 2/2

VORONOVA. W.A.

1-37-58-3-5920

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 209 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yoronova, N. A., Gutman, M. R., Troskunov, Ya. L., Armen,

B. D., Leppeta, B. G.

TITLE: Low Carbon Cast Iron Rolls (Prokatnyye valki iz

nizkouglerodistogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta chernoy metallurgii. AN UkrSSR, 1957, Vol 11,

pp 196-214

ABSTRACT:

An account of the results of an investigation performed on rolls made of low-carbon cast iron (LCI). The LCI was obtained by blowing oxygen through Cr-Ni cast iron in a converter with a 2.5 t capacity. Rolls 515 mm, 480 mm, and 400 mm in diameter were cast into a lubricated metallic mold at temperatures between 1360°-1400°C. Two versions for the modification of LCI in the converter were investigated: Fe-Si of the SI-45 type and Si-Ca. After the Fe-Si processing of LCI containing 0.6-0.8 percent Si and 0.8-0.9 percent Cr, no carbon remained in free state, whereas after Si-Ca treatment most of the C was in the form of graphite. Compared with the LCI with Fe-Si, the LCI with Si-Ca exhibits better fluidity. In order to

Card 1/2

137-58-3-5920

Low Carbon Cast Iron Rolls

attain an Hp of 380-400, it is recommended that the rolls be cast at temperatures of 1360°-1400° with cast iron of the following chemical composition: in the case of Fe-Si treatment; 2.4-2.6 percent C<sub>tot</sub>; 0.9-1.0 percent Si; 0.5-0.6 percent Mn; 0.8-0.9 percent Cr; and 1.2-1.3 percent Ni; in the case of Si-Ca treatment; 2.4-2.6 percent C<sub>tot</sub>; 0.6-0.7 percent Si; 0.5-0.6 percent Mn; 0.9-1.0 percent Cr; and 1.2-1.3 percent Ni. Rolls made of cast irons exhibit uniform hardness and uniform cross-sectional microstructure. The durability of LCI rolls is 2-2.5 times that of rolls made of cast irons of standard C content; their employment has resulted in a 3.5 percent increase in productivity of rolling mills.

E. Sh.

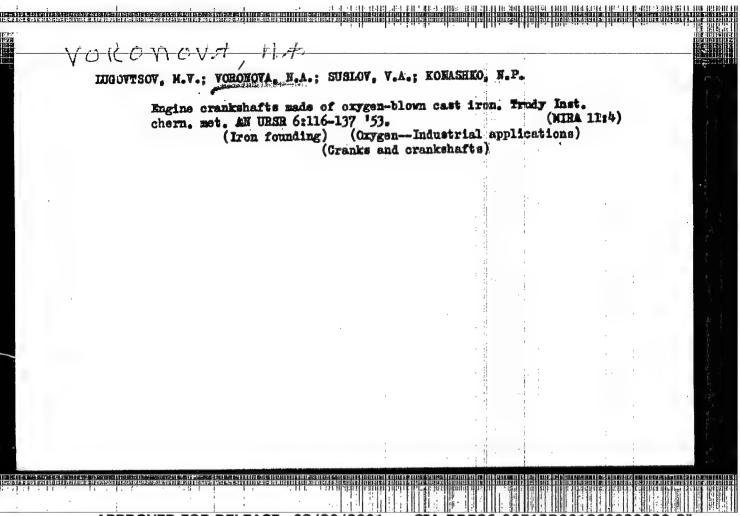
Card 2/2

VORONOVA, H.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GUTMAN, M.P., inzh.; TEOSEUDOV, Ya.Ya., inzh.

Rollers made of low-carbon cast iron. Biul.TSNIICOM no.17:27-36 157. (MIRA 11:4)

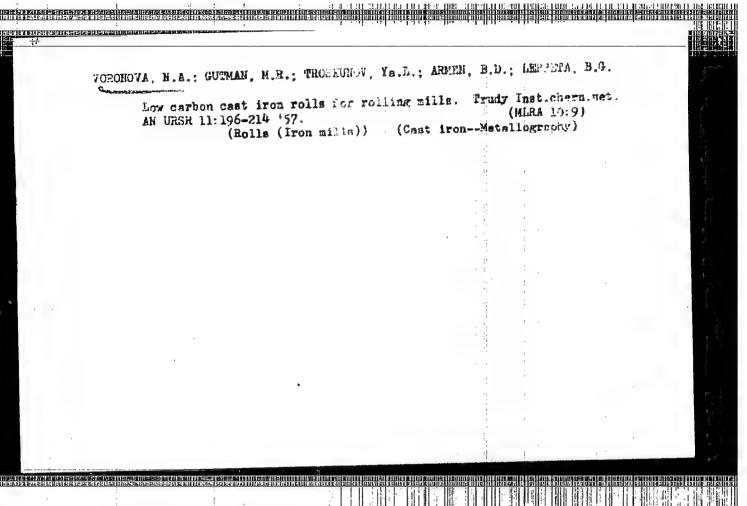
1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR i Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy savod.

(Rolling mills)



LOPATIN, M.I.; VORON'KO, K.P.; IVKIN, G.V.; LAKHIN, A.F.; SIMAKOV, I.I.; KREKSHIN, N.A., podpolkovnik, red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Manual of methods for training soldiers in topography] Posobie po metodike topograficheskoi podgotovki soldat. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva. Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. (MIRA 13:8)



VORONOVA, Nataliya Aleksandrovna Name:

Dissertation:

The Smelting of Low-Carbon Pig Iron in a Converter and highly Over-Refined Pig Iron in a Forehearth and Furnace Cupola

with the use of Oxygen

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

Affiliation: Inst of Ferrous Metallurgy Acad Sci USSR

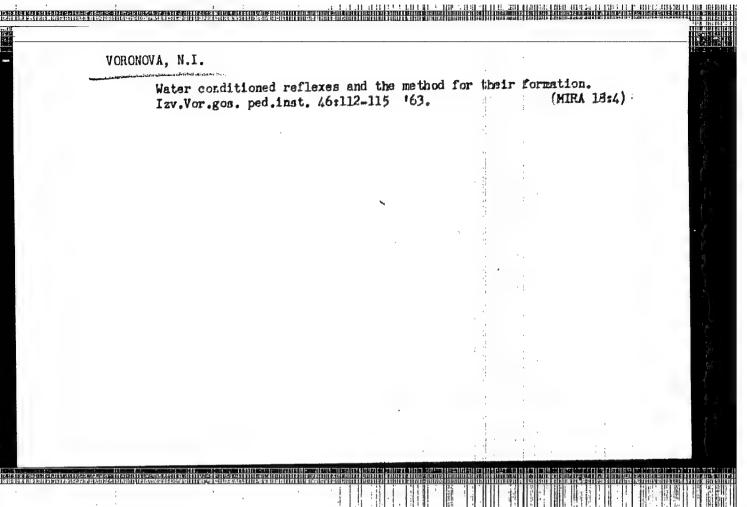
8 Sep 55, Council of Inst of Metallurgy imeni Baykov, Acad Sci USSR Defense Date, Place:

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11

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001



ACCESSION NR: AP4037554

8/0202/64/000/002/0003/0007

AUTHOR: Agayev, Ya.; Voronkova, N. H.; Slobodchikov, S. V.

TITLE: Photomagnetic effect in p-type GaAs

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 3-7

'TOPIC TAGS: photomagnetic effect, gallium arsenide, semiconductor, energy converter, current carrier lifetime, carrier lifetime computation

ABSTRACT: Photomagnetic effect in p-type GaAs was studied in a temperature range from 80 to 300K as a function of radiation and magnetic field intensities. The specimens had a concentration range from 10<sup>13</sup> to 10<sup>17</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup> and were obtained by zone melting with range from to 10<sup>13</sup> to 10<sup>17</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup> and were obtained by zone melting with and without iron doping. The incident illumination provided by a 500-watt tungsten lamp was modulated by a rotating chopper and filtered to pass the 600-800µ band. The magnetic field varied up

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037554

to 10 Koe and the temperature function was plotted at 8 Koe. The photomagnetic effect was observed in specimens having concentration below 10<sup>5</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup>. The temperature function of a chort-circuit photomagnetic current has an "S" shape and varies by more than an order of magnitude from 80 to 300K, which is at variance with Hurd's results (Proc. Phys. Soc. v. 79, 507, 1962). The d-c component of the illumination exerts an influence on the photomagnetic effect only at low temperatures. The photomagnetic effect as a function of incident radiation and magnetic field intensities was found to be linear in both cases. It is concluded that the magnitudes of experimental variables were confined within the limitations of the small-signal approximation which, consequently, could be used to compute the lifetime of minority carriers. Original, has: 4 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table.

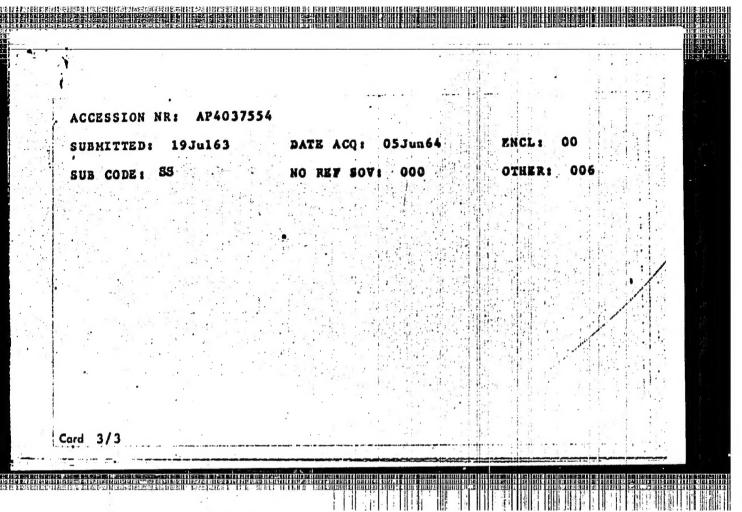
ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Technical Physics Institute, AN Turkmen SSR)

Card 2/3

51",

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001** 

CTA-RDP86-00513R001860920020-3



GUSAROV, V.V., inzhener, redakter; VORONOVA, N.S.; GAHBER, D.G.;
HEMTSOV, H.Yu.; FRIDLYANSKIT, G.V.; MARTENS, S.L., redakter;
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